Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 5 SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916 NEW ENGLAND EDITION

SECOND READING WON IN MANITOBA

Legislature Greets Premier's Suffrage Bill Enthusiastically and No Opposition Appears

Premier Norris, in the Manitoba Legislature Jan. 14, moved the second reading of the bill enfranchising the women of Manitoba, and the motion was unanimously adopted with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Norris pointed out that besides giving votes to the women, it recognized their right to sit in the Legislature. It was, therefore, more advanced than the Australian act. By passing it the Legislature would be accomplishing an epoch-making work. He appealed to the women to take an interest in public questions.

The government brought in the bill in response to a petition signed by more than 40,000 women, and Premier Norris specially referred to the achievement of Mrs. Burritt of Sturgeon Creek, who, although more than 90 years old, obtained 4,000 signatures.

There was no debate on the second reading. One or two members expressed their satisfaction that woman suffrage would soon become a fact for Manitoba, and the unanimous vote was then recorded.

SOUTH CAROLINA BECOMES SERIOUS

House Which Two Years Ago Opposed Unanimously Now Gives Vote of 61 to 51

The South Carolina House of Representatives, which in 1914 laughed at the introduction of a suffrage bill and voted unanimously against a measure extending even school suffrage to women, refused to cut off debate this year, and on the night of Jan. 20 finally gave a vote of 61 to 51 against the equal suffrage amendment. A two-thirds majority was necessary for passage.

The vote came at the end of a day of excitement with suffrage as the principal question before the House. The bill, which had been introduced by Mr. McCullough of Greenville, provided for the submission of a suffrage amendment to the voters.

Mr. McInnes of Darlington said the people of South Carolina will eventually see woman suffrage. It will come in time.

As soon as Mr. McInnes had finished, Mr. Carter of Bamberg attempted to cut off all debate by a motion "to continue." He said that he believed every one had made up his mind how he would vote on the question. Mr. Carter's motion was defeated, however, by a vote of 47 to 65.

A direct vote was taken that night and the amendment, though failing of passage, found unexpected support.

WOMEN PROVED "SUCH TRUMPS"

John Masefield Says War Makes Life Hard for Women But Vote Will Follow

John Masefield, the great English poet, is in this country for a short lecture tour. He is a suffragist and has put into the literature of his country one of the finest poems on woman that has been written, "First Fruits." In speaking of the effect of the European war on life, Mr. Masefield says, according to Miss Lucile Gulliver in the Boston Herald:

"Life for women will be particularly changed and broadened. The pathetic part for them will be that so few women can be married. The women still live, while millions of men are gone. When the war is over they will be much nearer having the vote and without any definite effort for it on their part. They proved themselves such trumps! I used to wish that, instead of militancy, the suffragettes would turn their activities to some big national movement—and they have done that now."

In one of his novels, Mr. Masefield has voiced his faith in equal suffrage. "I believe that two women in Parliament," his hero exclaims, "would more than ouble the efficacy of the House. ' would be such a jog to the men! They'd be in the presence of people with ideals. They'd feel themselves on trial."

MINE WORKERS FOR SUFFRAGE

Indianapolis Convention Would Give Women the Ballot and Calls for Continuous Campaign

Resolutions placing the United Mine Workers of America on record for woman suffrage, expressing regret that the suffrage amendments were defeated in four States last fall and advising the women to keep up their campaign of education in these States were adopted at their convention held in Indianapolis Jan. 19.

WOMEN NEEDED IN PRISON CARE

Legislators Tremble Before Strong-Minded Women With Facts, Says Columbia Professor

Professor E. Stagg Whitin, of Columbia University, in a speech this week before the Associated Alumnae of Barnard College at their annual luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore in New York, declared that there was a great need for women's work in prison reform.

"We are in the dark ages of jails," said Professor Whitin. "The Federation of Women's Clubs is helping. They are sending pamphlets all over the country, telling their women to make investigations. They get full pictures of the rotten conditions. Most jails have little children in them. Have you seen legislators tremble with fear? There is one thing they are afraid of, and that is a strong-minded woman with facts."

Let Her Help In This Country

ONE OUT OF SIX
BABIES DIE IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE AGE OF ONE YEAR.
ONE OUT OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
BABIES DIE BEFORE THE AGE OF ONE YEAR IN NEW ZEALAND WHERE WOMEN HAVE FULL SUFFRAGE

By Courtesy of Boston American.

NO VOTES—BUT WHIPPING LAWS

State Which Opposes Women Gives Men 235 Lashes on Bare Backs

In freezing weather 12 prisoners at the New Castle workhouse in Delaware received 235 lashes, according to a dispatch from Wilmington January 19.

On account of the cold the prisoners, who were stripped to the waist, were covered with blankets as they passed through the tunnel to the whipping post and were kept in the boilerhouse, where it was warm, until their respective names were called.

"The weather was so cold that only seven spectators were present," says the dispatch.

A few days before three other prisoners had received 70 lashes.

The same Legislature which upheld the whipping law in Delaware refused to let women vote.

INCREASE SLIGHT IN ELECTION COST

Per Capita Figure For Chicago Elections Is Given In Report of Commissioners

The cost of elections in Chicago last year with women voting was only one cent per capita greater than in 1906, when men alone voted, according to figures in the annual report of the Chicago Election Commissioners.

"In 1906 the cost per capita of population was 31c on a population of 1,990,541, while in 1915, on an estimated population of 2,442,632, the per capita cost was 32c," says the report. In the interim the per capita cost has gone as low as 17c in 1913, and as high as 74c in 1914, when the population was 2,393,000.

"With the exception of one year, the vote cast in 1915 was the largest in Chicago's history; yet the cost per vote cast was 22c less than in 1914, and 40c less than in 1913."

The world advances, and in time outgrows
The laws that in our father's day were best.—James Russell Lowell.

WORK FOR ALIENS MAKES CONTRAST

Women Outside Pale of Citizenship Aid Americanization of Foreign Men

One of the facts emphasized in the minds of the women who attended the first national conference on immigration held in Philadelphia last week was the keen desire expressed by educators, government authorities, business men, bankers, employers of labor, as well as by industrial workers, to have the immigrant become a voting American citizen, says the Philadelphia North American.

At the conference in the Bellevue-Stratford and at the evening meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House were hundreds of women who have made a gallant fight for the vote, who have gone before the men of the State and petitioned them for the right of citizenship and whose request has been denied.

Voicing the sentiment of these women, Miss Mary H. Ingham, one of the leaders of the Equal Franchise Society, said Saturday that the conference on American-

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RIGHT TO LIBERTY FOR MEN ONLY?

New Pan-American Declaration Asks "No Sovereignty Except Over Ourselves"

A Pan-American "Declaration of the Rights of Nations," prepared by Secretary of State Lansing and Dr. James Brown Scott, and adopted in executive session by the American Institute of International Law at its recent convention held in Washington under the auspices of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, was made public last week by Dr. Scott, president of the institute.

The preamble declares that the municipal law of nations recognizes and protects the "right to liberty," and it speaks of the Declaration of Independence of the United States as adding "the right to legal equality" and "the right to property," and as creating "a duty on the part of the citizens or subjects of each nation to observe them."

Elihu Root is quoted in additional paragraphs to the effect that "we wish for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves," and that we deem the "independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong."

The "Declaration" takes it for granted that these model rules already apply to the relations between individuals. But in 37 States of this nation they do not apply to the political relations between men and women.

KANSAS WOMEN DO GOOD WORK

Clubs Make Civic Improvements and Give Much Needed Help to Poor Families

Statements from officers of 129 Kansas women's clubs show that Kansas towns owe their libraries, their clean streets, improvements in the schools, playgrounds, parks, sidewalks and even electric lights to the club women, while many poor families have received the clothes they wear and the groceries they eat from the same source.

Sixteen clubs established public playgrounds, helped conduct campaigns for the playground movement or furnished equipment.

POVERTY CAUSES WHITE SLAVERY

Illinois Investigation Finds Crying Need for Higher Wages and Regulated Conditions

According to the report of the white slave investigation committee just presented to the Illinois Senate, poverty, direct and indirect, is the principal cause of immorality.

Thousands of girls, it says, are driven into prostitution "because of the sheer inability to keep body and soul together on the low wages received by them."

Extensive investigations conducted by the committee disclosed the fact that more women of the underworld fall into dishonor from domestic employment than from any other work.

"Unregulated conditions of domestic employment, uncertain hours, absence of definite social status and lack of creative opportunities render the home, in many cases, for the women servants, a breeding place of immorality," the report states.

Eight dollars a week is fixed by the committee as the least amount that will meet the necessary items of a bare living for a girl employed in a large city. Attention is called to testimony taken by the committee "of wages running as low as $2 a week."

The commission found that the highest standard of morals exists among the girls in the high schools, colleges and universities.

Woman suffrage tends to establish a minimum wage for women and to diminish illiteracy. Isn't it time that women had some power in regulating these things?

Women take as much interest in local politics as do men. They are strongly against anything which would not be in harmony with decency and good government.—Hon. J. A. Keeler, Ex-Mayor of Lawrence, Kan.

Within the past month Major Guinn, superintendent of the Atlanta Board of Education, has declared himself to be in favor of equal suffrage, and has expressed the hope that the women of Atlanta would be accorded the ballot.

There is no door at which the hand of woman has knocked for admission . . . but there have been found on the other side hands of strong and generous men eager to turn it for her almost before she knocks.—Olive Schreiner.

THREE YEARS

In 1914 the Columbia (S. C.) State reported that "a ripple of laughter ran over the House yesterday morning when a bill providing for suffrage for women in South Carolina was read by its title for the first time." A school suffrage measure that year was defeated unanimously.

In 1915 Mrs. B. B. Valentine of Virginia spoke for equal suffrage before the South Carolina House of Representatives, and the Charleston News and Courier reported that "her introduction was greeted with cheers." The House did not find time to take up the measure, however.

In 1916 the South Carolina House debated full suffrage and refused to stop debating it until it had talked itself out on the matter. The measure failed of passage only by a vote of 51 to 61, a two-thirds majority being necessary.

Every year has shown a decided advance in this State, which until now was considered the most unfriendly to equal suffrage of any State in the country. What will 1917 show?

SAYS VOTE WILL GIVE NEW VISION

Edith Taliaferro Declares Public Interests Give Women Breadth and Understanding

Edith Taliaferro, the well-known actress, in a recent address before the Mothers' Club of New Orleans declared that at heart—consciously or unconsciously—all actresses are natural suffragists.

"They are possessed of a breadth and understanding that is born of study, travel, association, and the fact that they are public characters," she said.

"It is perfectly natural, you see, that these makers of a mimic world should be very deeply concerned with the affairs of the real world that lies outside the stage door. Far more so, I think, than the woman who has been calmly content to count the linen on its return from the laundry and the groceries.

"The woman who concerned herself formerly only with household affairs will not be a poorer housekeeper because she has something to say about the conduct of the school to which she sends her children. She will not be less the wife because her horizon has broadened, and she has become the truer companion to her husband through a union of interests.

"Woman is iron beneath the velvet. So let us take courage; the acceptance of the woman's vote universally is only a question of time. All we ask is to work with the men—not against them—companions and equals to our husbands, guardians and helpmates to our children."

Two thousand women are expected to serve as judges and clerks of election in Chicago this year. Of the five officials in most of the 2,168 precincts at least one will be a woman. In a few precincts there will be two women and in one precinct of the Twenty-fifth ward there will be three.

1915 GIVEN 9000 YEARS IN WORK

Labor of New York State Suffragists Equals That of 600 Workers for 44 Years

The number of hours which the suffrage workers of New York State gave to the cause in the 1915 campaign equals a consecutive string of lives solely devoted to this one ideal from the dawn of history to the present day. That is, the number of hours that the two hundred thousand workers gave to the hope of winning the amendment in 1915 equals 8,926 years, 7 months, 10 days and 22 hours. If Eve had started out from the Garden of Eden with the life of the Wandering Jew bestowed upon her, and had kept busy going from country to country in the task of getting votes for the women in 1915, she might perhaps have caught up to this record.

Two hundred women would have had to work night and day for 44 years, 7 months and 17 days to equal the work of suffrage workers last year, or it would have taken six hundred, on an eight-hour day schedule, the same length of time to parallel the devotion of New York State women in one year.

POPULAR SINGER SURE OF VICTORY

John McCormack Likes American Women and Says They Will Get the Vote

A recent interview with John McCormack, the famous tenor, in the February Pictorial Review describes him as "the most popular singer of his day." Jane Lee, the writer, then says:

"Yet with all this phenomenal popularity, John McCormack is the finest type of home-loving man. Sipping a cup of tea with the McCormack family about a delightful tea table in a most delightful home, found this world-famous man as simple as the ballads he sings. Though born in Ireland—to be exact, in Athlone, Ireland, where the river Shannon flows; though he married a very beautiful and rarely cultured Irish girl named Lily Foley, who was born in Dublin, he assured me he loves his America and American women. When music was forsaken as a topic of conversation and the talk turned on suffrage, he said with a bit of a twinkle in his eye:

"'They'll get it—they got me.'"

WORK FOR ALIENS MAKES CONTRAST

(Continued from page 33.)

ization was incomplete, in her mind, because it failed to take account of the vast army of educated, well-equipped, unenfranchised Americans who are eager for citizenship and who have been denied the rights and privileges that every one is so eager to thrust upon the foreign-born men who have made America their home.

"I could not help feeling," said Miss Ingham, "while I listened to the papers and discussions, that one of the first steps in the assimilation movement is for the country to take into its inner fold of citizenship the women who have done so much to promote this movement of fair play for the foreigners.

"It struck me as an anomaly for unenfranchised women, women who have been denied the rights of citizenship, to be working with all their might and strength and with such wonderful effectiveness and ability for the assimilation of the foreigner.

"It seemed to me that it should shame the men who work with them to think that these women who can control and direct and assist in a movement like this one of Americanization should be outside the pale of citizenship, and should not be allowed the use of the ballot which they are urging the foreign-born men to aspire to."

Miss Ingham stated that the suffrage arguments cropped up at every turn during the two days' conference and that the work of such women as Dr. Jane E. Robbins of the Jacob Riis Neighborhood House, Mrs. Mary M. Bremmer of the National Y. W. C. A., Mrs. Marian Clark of the New York State Bureau of Immigration, Miss Frances Kellor, Grace Abbot of the Immigrants' Protective League and others who attended the sessions spoke volumes for the inequality of the present political status of men and women.

ONLY ONE THIRD GET SINGLE LOAD

Woman's Wages Have Been Kept Low on Basis that She Supports Only Herself

The great increase in the numbers of wage-earning women, and the possibility that many will remain in industry after war, add interest to the results of an inquiry on wage-earning women and their dependents which has just been published by the Fabian Women's Group in London.

The inquiry was made over a period of two years before the war, when the reason for the lower rate of wages paid to women was usually the assumption that a woman had only herself to keep, while a man had a wife and family.

From the results of investigations extending over a wide area, and including as varied a selection of classes and employments as possible, it is evident that the wage-earning women of the country can in no sense be regarded as units supporting only themselves, according to the London Times. The numbers involved in the inquiry were not large, 2,830 in all, but, if the conclusions arrived at are correct, it would seem that 51 per cent. of the women workers of England and Wales support a mass of persons, the total of which (counting themselves) approaches three times their own number, and only 33 per cent. can be regarded as coming under the head of supporting themselves only.

If the responsibility be distributed over the whole of the self-supporting women, which forms 85 per cent. (4,000,000) of the women workers of England and Wales, it will be found that they support among them (including themselves) a total which is more than twice their number.

Women vote for the men they deem best, often splitting the ticket, so that now all parties endeavor to put up their best men. —W. S .Collins, President of the Big Horn Irrigation Company (Wyoming.)

The Portrait of a Dependent Lady

From Honore de Balzac's "Eugenie Grandet"

"Madame Grandet had brought her husband more than 300,000 francs, partly as her dowry, partly through bequests. Yet Grandet never gave his wife more than six francs at a time for pocket money, and she always regarded herself as dependent upon her husband. The meek gentleness of her nature forbade any revolt against his tyranny; but so deeply did she feel the humiliation of her position that she had never asked him for a sou, and when her signature was demanded to any document, she always gave it without a word.

"This foolish, sensitive pride, which Grandet constantly and unwittingly hurt, this magnanimity which he was quite incapable of understanding, were Madame Grandet's dominant characteristics. . . . Every month when Grandet disbursed the five franc piece which he allowed his daughter for needles, thread and small expenses of dress, he remarked to his wife (after he had buttoned up his pocket) 'And how about you, mother; do you want anything?' And with a mother's dignity Madame Grandet would answer, 'We will talk about that by-and-by.'"

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FRENCH WOMEN SAVE INDUSTRY

More Than 30,000 Women Have Taken Men's Places in "Peaceful" Manufacturing

The latest statistics show a marked increase in French exports over the first months of the war. This result is largely due to the work of the women in saving French industries, according to Yves Guyot, ex-minister of public works.

"Investigations by the minister of commerce show that while in August, 1914, more than half of the industrial establishments of France were closed by mobilization, now 81 per cent. are working," says Mr. Guyot in a cablegram to the New York Tribune Jan. 24. "This is not because of factories turning to the manufacture of munitions, but because manufacturerss whose industries are strictly peaceful have put women to work in place of men taken by the army, and this applies to heavy labor and the running of big machinery, as well as to spinning, thread weaving and the lighter kinds of employment. Exact figures are not obtainable, but more than 30,000 women have thus taken the places of men."

Women spent less time than men, however, in the making of wine. The wine crop for 1915 is less than one third that of 1914

SOUTHERN WOMEN GOOD IN BUSINESS

Mrs. Mathis Declares Will Win Vote by Proof of Executive Ability

Southern women will win suffrage through their ability as business women, said Mrs. G. H. Mathis of Alabama, president of the Alabama Diversified Farming Association and agricultural expert, in an interview with the Topeka Daily Capital last week. Mrs. Mathis was in Kansas to speak on her theories of farming to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

"Half of the farm land in Alabama is owned by women," said Mrs. Mathis. "Women own two-thirds of Mississippi and two-thirds of the city of New Orleans. In the South, where so much of the property is in the hands of women, we are beginning to see the injustice of 'taxation without representation.'

"Southern women who are not actively in business still handle their own investments—and do it successfully. We are giving the men a demonstration of our ability and they will pass the suffrage amendment."

Mrs. Mathis is a successful business woman, who has made a fortune for herself and brought prosperity to many Alabama farmers by making worn-out farms pay. Her theory is that every farm should raise enough of all kinds of produce to feed all the people living upon it.

The low price of cotton in 1914 first started Mrs. Mathis out as a missionary to teach diversified farming to the people of Alabama. Leading business men of the State, who knew of her success, asked her to join in a campaign for the improvement of agricultural conditions. She volunteered to give her time to the campaign, which lasted two months and saved twenty million dollars to the State of Alabama.

It is probable that in the near future the trial venires in the district courts of Nevada will be made up of men and women. The Attorney General has ruled that women are eligible to sit on juries as long as they are 21 years of age and can meet the other qualifications requisite in a juror.

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SUFFRAGE SCHOOL PLANNED IN HUB

Citizenship and Franchise Classes Will Be Conducted at New Boston Headquarters

Courses in citizenship and suffrage are to be conducted by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association on alternate Tuesday evenings at the new headquarters, 167 Tremont Street, beginning Feb. 1.

The subjects to be taken up for the respective evenings are: the development of democracy, the federal government, the State government, the modern city and its problems, governmental agencies, woman and some human civic problems.

At these meetings Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley will explain the organization of government, and current legislative measures will be discussed by the following speakers: Miss Mary O. Wilcox, secretary Massachusetts Commission on Immigration; Mrs. Mary S. Woolman, chairman of Education Committee, Miss Esther Barrows, chairman of Industrial and Social Conditions Committee, and Mrs. Julius Andrews, chairman Legislative Committee of State Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Marion Nichols, chairman Legislative Committee of City Federation of Women's Clubs; and Mrs. Eva Whiting White, director of extension work of Public Schools.

Suffrage objections will be discussed on alternate Tuesday evenings, beginning with Feb. 8, and practice in suffrage argument given by Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, Miss Florence Luscomb, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, and others.

These courses are free to all. Persons who wish to join should send in their names at once. Mrs. Evelyn Howe Scanlan and Mrs. Alice G. Brandeis are the committee in charge.

INDIANA.—A new franchise league has been formed in West Indianapolis to be known as the Parkway League.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916

THE MANITOBA VICTORY

The forward march of woman suffrage continues. The latest step is the unanimous vote in the Manitoba Legislature in favor of full suffrage for women. The bill has yet to pass its third reading, but its adoption is looked upon as assured.

When Mrs. Claude U. Gilson of Massachusetts was in Winnipeg last summer she was told by the Mayor and other prominent citizens that the speedy granting of the ballot to women was a foregone conclusion, and would take place as soon as the Legislature met.

In Manitoba, equal suffrage is to be adopted largely as a temperance measure. The prohibition bill passed its second reading at the same time with the suffrage bill. And in Manitoba prohibition is coming as a business measure, because the business value of a sober population is so great. Men have determined that Manitoba shall be dry, and to make it dry in fact and not merely in name, they want the votes of the women on the side of law enforcement.

Whatever the reason, it is a cause for unqualified rejoicing that the women of this enormous province are to have the vote. A. S. B.

AROUND THE CAPE

An old sea captain has just died who had made the voyage around Cape Horn 56 times. No amount of argument could have persuaded him that it was quicker and easier to make the journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific by way of the Cape than to take the railroad across the continent. One can imagine the scorn with which the bronzed veteran of the sea would have received such a suggestion from any "land lubber."

It is with a kindred feeling that the veteran workers for improved laws in the interest of women and children listen to the assertions of women without experience, that "indirect influence" is the quickest and easiest way to legislative reforms. Jane Addams, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Julia C. Lathrop, Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. Frederick Nathan and many others who have navigated good measures safely through many Legislatures know how long and perilous a passage it was—to say nothing of Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony and the other pioneers of the equal rights movement who led the way through those stormy seas in earlier years. It is practical experience in trying to get results that has so largely converted the women's clubs. Against experience the arguments of theorizers beat in vain. A. S. B.

CHILDREN OR WOMEN?

Women in England are protesting vigorously because the war is largely breaking down the safeguards against child labor, and breaking them down without need. In France and Germany the women got in the harvest last fall; but British conservatism subbornly objects to women working in the field. The authorities are giving leave for boys of eleven years old to be taken out of school and put to farm work, although there are plenty of able-bodied unemployed women who would be willing and glad to do it. A boy of eleven cannot do as much work as a full-grown woman, but the farmers prefer the children because they can be had cheaper.

A prominent teacher says that if the present grinding up of young children continues there will be little left to make life worth living after the Allies are victorious.

Here is a case where equal suffrage would be of help to any government, even in war time. Women realize more keenly than men the need of conserving the children, and they would find ways to get the necessary work done without taking the young children from school, except as a last resort. A. S. B.

BOILING THE KETTLE

Nothing opens women's minds to the need of equal suffrage so quickly as to see its practical bearing upon every-day life. Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, the newly-elected First Vice President of the National Suffrage Association, tells a story illustrating this.

She called one day upon a farmer's wife, and sought to enlist her in the suffrage campaign. The farm woman declared that she felt no interest whatever in the ballot.

"I have enough to do with my daily work," she said, "and it is hard enough to do it. Here is my husband's supper to get, and I have had the ketttle on the fire for twenty minutes, and it hasn't begun to boil yet."

Mrs. Roessing said: "Do you know the real reason why your kettle doesn't boil?"

"I don't suppose you mean to say that it is the lack of votes for women!" said the farmer's wife.

Mrs. Roessing answered: "I mean just that. The gas company is furnishing you very poor gas. You have to pay out to the company the money which your husband works so hard to earn, and which you work so hard to save; and in return, instead of getting gas, you get largely hot air and a little gas mixed with it. If you were getting good gas, your kettle would boil in five minutes. There is a great deal of complaint about this matter and people are trying to bring pressure to bear to make the gas company supply good gas or else have its franchise taken away. If we had equal suffrage, you could add your vote to your husband's, and all the other farmers' wives who suffer from the poor quality of the gas could do the same, and you would have a better chance of getting good gas."

The farm woman was interested at once; and she ended by becoming not only a suffragist, but the captain of her district.

"Never let farmers' wives make the mistake of thinking that you want them to get up and fight their husbands," said Mrs. Roessing. "Make them see that equal suffrage is for the common good." A. S. B.

STATEMENT FROM MRS. CATT

Mrs Carrie Chapman Catt, the newly elected President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, sends out the following statement to the members:

The majority of the National Board were elected to their present positions without previous expectation or preparation, and in consequence have been forced to spend considerable time in getting acquainted with the demands of their new task. The former Board could not make plans for the new, and the convention offered no scheme of work for the coming year. It therefore remained for the New Board to formulate plans for the 1916 campaign and to present them to its auxiliaries in the hope of securing united and consecrated support for them.

Work Will be by Departments

After a Board meeting lasting an entire week, the following general plans have been adopted:

The work of the National Board will be departmentalized, the main divisions being put under the supervision of a Board member, who will be directly responsible for the work of that department. These departments are (1) Finace; (2) Organization; (3) Campaigns, including State campaigns, Surveys, Presidential Suffrage; (4) Congressional work; (5) Research; (6) Press and Publicity; (7) Literature; (8) Speakers' Bureau.

Miss Patterson for Organization

The Department of Finance will be supervised by Mrs. Rogers, Treasurer, and will be supported by a committee with a membership covering all the States.

The Department of Organization will be directed by Miss Hannah Patterson, Corresponding Secretary. She has had charge of that department in Pennsylvania, and no woman in the United States is better equipped for the work before her. She will register organizers, instruct them in methods, advise States, and attempt to supply organizing help when needed.

Mrs. Catt Will Direct Campaigns

The General Department of Campaigns will be directed by Mrs. Catt, who will for the present serve as Chairman of the Campaign and Survey Committees. Mrs. Robert S. Huse, of New Jersey, will act as Chairman of Presidential Suffrage, of which she has made a special study. She will be prepared to assist any States desiring that form of bill.

Congressional Work to be Enlarged

The Congressional Work will be supervised by the First Vice President, Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, who will serve as temporary Chairman of the Congressional Committee. The committee will be considerably enlarged, and a larger lobby at Washington maintained. The names of members will be announced as soon as acceptance of the appointments made has been received. The Headquarters at Washington will be enlarged to accomodate the increased activity. Mrs. Roessing's successful management of the Pennsylvania campaign is the best testimonial of her fitness for Congressional work.

Headquarters to Move

The main Headquarters will be continued in New York, but a removal will be necessary, as the present space will be altogether inadequate for the work planned. An entire floor in a new building is under consideration, with a possible removal by Feb 1. Meanwhile, mail for all departments except Congressional work will always be received if directed to 505 Fifth Avenue, New York; that on Congressional work if directed to the Munsey Building, Washington.

All the other departments will be directed by capable chiefs, and it is hoped that all the departments will be so co-ordinated as to produce the efficiency our cause demands.

Literature to be Increased

It is intended to increase the output of literature in quantity and variety, and in conjunction with the Publishing Company to offer to the States helpful co-operation along this most important line.

Research Will be Thorough

The Research Department will be supervised by Mrs. Morrisson, Recording Secretary, and will be in charge of Mrs. Mary Sumner Boyd, who will soon be prepared to answer the most vexatious question any suffragist can put to her.

Speakers' Bureau Organizing

It is hoped that the proposed Speakers' Bureau will fill a "long-felt want." It will register suffrage speakers, procure information as to their characteristics, qualifications, fees, etc., and when in good running order will be prepared to route suffrage speakers of highest attainments to the advantage of speakers and campaigns.

Press and Other Work

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Second Vice-President, will have supervision of Press work; the department, it is hoped, to be ably conducted by expert workers. Miss Esther G. Ogden, Third Vice-President, will serve as executive secretary without pay. Some special work has also been assigned to Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, of Missouri, and Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, of Alabama, the two Auditors. Every member of the Board will be a worker, most of them giving all their time.

A majority of the Board, Mrs. Catt, Mrs. McCormick, Miss Ogden, Mrs. Rogers and Miss Patterson, will be in New York, and have been constituted a Headquarters Committee, with authority to deal with all details, such as securing the new headquarters, moving, etc. This Committee will meet weekly. The whole Board will meet again in March, and will consider the larger question of National policy.

Survey of States Made

A preliminary survey of all the States will be taken in the form of a questionnaire mailed to all the State auxiliaries. This will be followed by personal visits, when necessary, in order to suggest the kind of campaign best adapted to the State, and to avoid conflict of campaigns. The results will be mailed to the Auxiliary presidents. Detailed plans for the year's work have also been mailed to the presidents, and will be announced after their acceptance.

Let Us Keep Our Heads Cool

Meanwhile, in the midst of the compelling reactionary forces of our time, which, all the world around, are holding the reason of the race in their grip, let us keep our heads cool and clear, with eyes on the coming democracy, and make our slogan: "Suffrage First." The motto of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance is quoted from Marcus Aurelius: "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity." If our American suffragists can live up to that motto and keep "Suffrage First" ever in mind, there is no power on earth which can long delay our victory. Carrie Chapman Catt.

"LEST THEY FORGET"

Keep your Senator and Representative in Congress reminded that a host of men and women want Congress to submit the nation-wide suffrage amendment to the State Legislatures. The more letters they get on the subject from their constituents, the more likely they will be to vote right. Remember, too, that a letter from a voter carries more weight than one from a woman. Not only write yourself, but get your husband and brother to write.

THE POLITICIANS BEAR THE PALM

(A True Story.)

By Florence Cross Kitchelt.

In the heart of an Eastern city there is a crowded Italian district. Americans have sold their old frame residences to the guileless foreigner, who, used to stone and cement, is quite unsuspecting of the destructibility of wood. He has patched and added on, and with the help of the American promoter, has built rows of small houses that are little more than shacks, shodd and new. This district, though central, had lost its value to the natives because it stretches on both sides of the railroad. The new houses are on a plot of ground that had become taboo through a shocking murder. A lady, answering the advertisement of a housemaid, had been killed and her body hidden there behind a high board fence.

Characteristic of this district are the little blind streets which bump into the railroad and turn the wayfarer back. At the blind end of one of them, in one of the new shoddy houses, almost on the site of the Keating murder, in the fall of 1907 we undertook to start a housekeeping center among our Italian colonists. That the neighborhood discovered the little house in the cove and soon came trooping in to the classes speaks volumes for its needs.

In this teeming district of ten thousand Italians there was no place for the children to play. The shoddy new houses and the gray old houses with their new Ls and wings and upper-story additions crowded all space except the bit used for drying clothes and raising a few vegetables. The children played in the mud of an unpaved street and fell asleep on the sidewalk because mother was away at the canning factory. There was one other place where the children played—among the tin cans and ash heaps and goats—on the only piece of vacant land in the district, a long narrow triangle, a whole acre in extent, that lay beside the railroad embankment.

The young woman who was teaching in the house in the cove and trying to make herself a good neighbor to the Italians realized at once the possibilities of that ashen and tinny triangle. Under the debris lay a model playground with trees and swings and balls and bats. But she was a stranger in the city and unsophisticated in the art of acquiring property. All she could do was to talk. So whenever she met a person of influence, she mentioned her hope. In her reports to her board of managers she dwelt upon it. Finally the neighborhood worker was called to speak before the children's committee of a large woman's club in regard to delinquent children. In her plea for them as boys and girls with no legitimate outlet for their energies she told again of this barren tract, unused and ugly, where boy engines and iron engines side by side might let off steam if fences were built and rubbish removed. "Would not the New York Central Railroad, which seems to own the property, loan it to us for a real playground?" asked the eager teacher.

The seed had fallen on fertile soil. After the meeting a lady known for her altruistic services came up and said: "I want to see your ash heap that could be a ball field. When may I meet you and be taken there?"

The appointed day was a cold one in February and a biting wind blew. Nevertheless, the lady came and the teacher guided her to the idle acre which lay like a desolate island within a sea of little houses surging round about. "I have a friend who knows the New York Central people. I shall go to see him today," said the lady.

Some ten days later the lady telephoned: "I think it's coming out all right," and a few days after, "I've just received a final letter from my friend. I'm mailing it now to you. We're going to have our playground for the neglected babies."

The Italian children's neighbor heard Pippa singing. The year was at the spring, for it was March, and all was right with the world, especially her acre of ash heap.

When the letter came there it was written down in black and white: "The New York Central Railroad will loan indefinitely to the city of X, at a rental of one dollar a year, the tract of land on H street to be used for a free Public Children's Playground."

The news was too good to keep. The teacher went over to see her neighbor, Mrs. Bianchi, who lived directly across from the ashes. Mrs. Bianchi was a widow with five or six children in a bare old house as neat as a pin. In the corner of her kitchen was a great hogshead in which she gave Maurizio and Clelia and the others their baths. As an especially intelligent woman the teacher expected her to enthuse at once over this dream come true. The would-be philanthropist looked for her reward in the surprise and delight that would shine from Mrs. Bianchi's dark eyes.

Mrs. Bianchi's eyes were quite unresponsive. "O, I know all about that," was her commonplace reply. "My brother-in-law told me night before last. There was a man from the Mayor's office down in Marchese's saloon telling the Italians all the fine things the Republican Party is going to do for the Italians. They're going to have base ball and swings and trees and a wading pool, everything."

The next day the newspapers told all about the new playground, and how the Mayor loved little children, and that he had long been considering this very use for this tract of land, but had only just now obtained its use from the generous New York Central Railroad Company.

The city opened the new playground the end of March. No ladies were invited to officiate.

An amendment providing that the women of the church shall have an equal vote with the men in the affairs of the parish was submitted at the annual parish meeting of St. John's Episcopal Church in Worcester, Mass., last week.

It is contended by some of the men members and by many of the women that the women members cannot fairly be deprived of the right to vote on church matters any longer. According to the constitution, the amendment cannot be acted upon until next year's meeting.

The Review—State and National

Nation-Wide Suffrage or "Susan B. Anthony" Amendment

Senate Joint Resolution 1, introduced by Senator Sutherland: proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring upon women the right of suffrage. Reported favorably by Committee on Woman Suffrage and now before Senate.

The same amendment in the House of Representatives covered by following resolutions: House Joint Resolution 1, introduced by Mr. Raker; H. J. Res. 2, by Mr. Mondell; H. J. Res. 4, by Mr. Keating; H. J. Res. 6, by Mr. Taylor; H. J. Res. 7, by Mr. Hayden. All referred to Committee on Judiciary.

For more efficient action on suffrage measures in the lower House, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lenroot have introduced House Resolutions 6 and 44 for the creation of a Committee on Woman Suffrage. These resolutions have been referred to the Rules Committee.

Federal Elections Bill

Senate Resolution 1539, introduced by Senator Lane: To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and for members of the House of Representatives. Referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The same bill in the House of Representatives, House Resolution 6, introduced by Mr. Helvering; H. R. 379, by Mr. Raker. Both referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

State Suffrage Amendments

To be voted upon in Iowa June 5, 1916.

To be voted upon in West Virginia and South Dakota November, 1916.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

CONNECTICUT. A Congressional convention will be held toward the end of February, in response to a request from Mrs. Catt. The convention is one of a series which are being planned to gain support for the Susan B. Anthony amendment in Congress. Beginning with Jan. 31 Miss Helen Todd is to address a series of meetings in Connecticut in a tour that will last for two weeks.

RHODE ISLAND. Miss Margaret Foley of Boston is to be in Providence and speak at several meetings over Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 29 and 30. On Sunday at 12:15 she will speak before the Men's Forum of the High Street Congregational Church of Pawtucket, and the Empire Theatre in Providence has been placed at her disposal Sunday afternoon by Keith's management.

NEW YORK. Mrs. Norman de Whitehouse, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York, left New York City last Monday for the first of a series of conferences with campaign district leaders throughout the State.

At the election of the Manhattan Borough officers of the Woman Suffrage Party Jan. 20, Miss Annie Dougherty was made chairman of the borough to take the place of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who is now first vice-chairman of the State Woman Suffrage Party and chairman of the legislative work.

Miss Dougherty has been leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District of the city, which has done much active work.

FLORIDA.—At the annual meeting of the Orlando Equal Suffrage League the secretary's report showed a gratifying increase in membership. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Frank H. Chun; first vice-president, Mrs. Anna L. Mallory; second vice-president, Mrs. Helen Wright; third vice-president, Mrs. F. L. Fleeck; corresponding secretary, Miss Alta Wright; recording secretary, Mrs. Alice G. Kollock; treasurer, Miss Kate Switzer; chairman legislative committee, Mrs. T. Picton Warlow; chairman finance committee, Miss Ella Switzer; chairman publicity committee, Mrs. F. H. Chun.

TENNESSEE. On Jan. 25 citizens of Tennessee met in Nashville to consider whether or not the State constitution should be amended at the present time. A delegation of suffragists waited upon the body to urge an equal suffrage amendment. The executive board of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Guilford Dudley is president, met in Nashville on the same day that the citizens convened.

KENTUCKY. Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale made a plea for woman suffrage before a joint session of the House and Senate at Frankfort last week. Yellow votes for women streamers were worn by both legislators and women who packed the galleries.

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Tommy: "Father, what's the future of the verb 'invest'?"

Father (a Congressman): "Investigation."—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

WOMAN REGISTERS MILK COMPLAINT

Beginning in Massachusetts, Investigation of Railroads' Rates Spread to United States

According to the International News Service, Miss Ida S. Graustein, of Cambridge, Mass., has brought about a general investigation into the rates the railroads are charging on milk and cream throughout the United States.

Miss Graustein buys milk and cream from New England farmers and has it shipped to Boston. Her first complaint was designed merely to induce the commission to compel the Boston & Maine Railroad to reduce from $62.71 to $37 per car the milk and cream rate from Vergennes, Vt., to Boston.

The Boston & Maine did not want to make this concession, but Miss Graustein was persistent. Starting by filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint regarding milk and cream rates in New England, she first induced the commission to investigate all milk and cream rates in New England and then all milk and cream rates in the United States.

WOMAN'S LITERARY AND REFERENCE BUREAU

For Women who are not living near reference libraries, or who, because of personal duties, are unable to devote sufficient time for research or extensive reading. Papers, or material for papers furnished by women experts in research work, on Art, Literature, Politics, Sociology, or reforms. Terms reasonable. For further information address

Chicago Woman's Literary and Reference Bureau, Rena Michaels Atchison, Ph.D., and Frances L. Dusenbury, Managing Editors 1000 Mallers Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

'Help for the Troubled Hostess'
Chicago Daily news.

TABLE SERVICE
By LUCY G. ALLEN

"The thousand and one questions regarding well-ordered table service that so often perplex have been answered. Everything pertaining to correct form and efficient management along this line is discussed concisely and practically. It contains a mine of interesting information for the housekeeper and homemaker." Mothers' Magazine.

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Assemblyman Cotillo of New York has introduced a bill for a straw vote of women on suffrage in New York next fall. No registration is required by the bill.

LAST LAUGHS

For a five-year-old, Margie had travelled a great deal. One day her aunt remarked, "Through all her travels Margie seems quite happy and contented." "Yes'm," answered Margie. "No matter where I go I always find some dirt to play in."—Christian Register.

Summer Visitor: "I suppose you don't mind my being in your field, Mr. Hodge?"

Mr. Hodge (heartily): "The longer you stay the better, ma'am; fact is, the birds are that troublesome I ought to have put a scarecrow up in this field before now."—Stray Stories.

A country weekly says: "We wish to apologize to Mrs. Orlando Overlook. In our paper last week we had as a heading, 'Mrs. Overlook's Big Feet.' The word we ought to have used is a French word pronounced the same, but spelled fete. It means a celebration, and is considered a very tony word."—Brooklyn Eagle.

OVERHEARD IN THE TRAIN IN ENGLAND.

First Man: "Have you started women drivers on your motor vans?"

Second Man: "No. We haven't come to that yet."

F. M.: But I see they are driving motor vans in London and elsewhere."

S. M.: "That may be; but our place is hilly—shouldn't like to trust them to drive off the level."

F. M.: "But what will you do? Who will drive when more men enlist?"

S. M.: "Oh, we must do the best we can. We've got on all right up to now. We take the ineligible men. We've got two whose eyesight is defective. One is so short the army won't take him. Then there's one who is consumptive, and another who is mentally deficient."—The Common Cause, London.

"Lor, Mrs. Green, you ain't looking yourself at all this morning. Whatever do be the matter with you?"

"There, Mrs. Budd, you know the trooble we've allus 'ad with our George, an now ah've a post card this mornin' sayin' as 'ow he's got t' V. C. an' me an' 'is father teetotalers all our lives!"—Punch.

Little sister had not been well, and had been especially trying to small Johnny all day. Finally his patience came to an end.

"Mother," he asked, "don't you want little sister to be a good wife like you when she grows up?"

"Of course," said his mother.

"Well, you make me give everything to her 'cause she's littler'n me. But you're littler'n father, and you give him the best of everything."

And, before his mother could move, Johnny tore the train of cars from the screaming baby.

"If we don't begin to train her, she'll be a terrible wife," he said as he slammed the door.

According to a wounded officer, a day before one of the big attacks a curious thing happened. A board was hoisted in the German trenches bearing the inscription:

"The English Are Fools."

No one wasted a bullet on such poor abuse. The board went down and reappeared with the addition:

"The French Are Fools."

It was ignored by the British. Then the board came up again with a third line:

"We Are All Fools."

A lively interest was now awakened in the board. On its last appearance it bore the inscription:

"Why not all go home?"

—Manchester Guardian.

Three States, Illinois, Missouri and Oregon, now specifically permit the use of public school buildings as social centers, and Congress has passed a similar law for the District of Columbia.

SUFFRAGE LECTURES

Woman's Suffrage from a Bible Standpoint. Achievements of Woman's Suffrage. Why Should a Woman Vote? Objections to the Enfranchisement of Women Answered. Darker America, or the Need of Woman's Ballot.

She is an orator of tremendous power.—Methodist Protestant.

The sermon of Rev. Lee Anna Starr yesterday afternoon was one of the strongest ever delivered by a woman in this city. The church was crowded to the door and many had to stand.—Atlantic City Press.

Objections to conferring upon women the responsibility and rights of suffrage were neatly torn to shreds and ribbons Tuesday evening by Rev. Lee Anna Starr. The large "Tabernacle" lately used for Union Gospel Meetings was well filled. Some pronounced Miss Starr's the ablest argument for equal suffrage ever made in Canton.—Canton Daily Register.

An exceptionally intelligent woman. She is well educated, gifted more than ordinarily with oratorical ability.—Chicago Press.

An enthusiastic audience of a thousand people gathered in the Tabernacle last evening. The audience was given a rare treat in the eloquent address of Dr. Lee Anna Starr—"Answering Objections to the Enfranchisement of Women." The subject was treated in a masterly manner.—Canton Daily Ledger.

Her listeners seemed literally to drink in every word of the discourse with avidity and heaved a sigh of regret when it was over.—Pittsburgh Leader.

THE REV. DR. LEE ANNA STARR

is recognized as one of the leading divines of her demonination. She was born in Point Pleasant, West Virginia. The foundation of her education was laid in the schools of Athens, Ohio.

Her preparatory theological studies also included two years in the College of Liberal Arts and School of Sacred Literature, Chautauqua, N. Y. In September, 1880, she entered the Alleghany Theological Seminary, took the full three years' course, and was graduated the first and only woman who ever graduated from that institution or one of similar character of that demonination.

The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on her by the Kansas City University. She has travelled extensively in America, Europe, Asia and Africa, touring twenty-one countries.—Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

FOR TERMS ADDRESS

REV. LEE ANNA STARR, 691 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.

SOUTHERN WOMEN COMMEMORATED

Sculptor Plans Their Inclusion in Huge Memorial on Mountain to Confederacy

Mr. Gutson Borglum, the artist, is a suffragist and as such he is remembering the women of the South in the monument he is to carve to commemorate the Confederacy. The unique monument he has planned will cover the entire surface of Stone Mountain, in Georgia, with two thousand giant soldiers carved into the living granite.

Mr. Borglum says his memorial is also to be "a monument to two or three million women that worked just as hard as and suffered much more than their brothers or husbands." In order to perpetuate the sacrifices of these women they are to have, not figures carved in stone on the sides of the mountain, but a room cut at its base, before which will stand a portico of columns. This is to be a symbol of the southern home, and on its bronze doors will be given the many stories of the women of the South.

No great cause can be handed to anybody on a platter. No good can come except by travail and sacrifice. With the earnest methods that the suffragists are pursuing, and with the help of men, your cause will surely succeed. You have my hearty sympathy in the movement.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

How can I Help in Iowa?

In less than twenty weeks Iowa, where the Farmer is King, will vote on suffrage. More than a third of the male population work at farming, 278,109 of them, and only 494,770 men voted for President in Iowa in 1912. If every one of Iowa's Farmer's voted "yes" it would mean the adoption of the referendum.

How many of these farmers will vote "yes" twenty weeks from now? The Journal has prepared a series of postal cards, one of which fits suffrage to the Farmer's problems. The complete list of titles follows:

If You Are a Working Man.
Working Men—Help
If You Are a Doctor
If You Are a Farmer
If You Are a Policeman
If You Are an Educator
If You Are a Postman
If You Are a Business Man
If You Are a Minister
If You Are a Traveling Man
If You Are a Fireman
If You Are Interested in Political Questions
An Object Lesson
Think on These Things
The Meaning of the Suffrage Map
Arms Versus Armies
Do Women Want to Vote?

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Single cards, 1c each.
By the dozen, postpaid, 10c.
Per hundred, postpaid, 60c.
Per thousand, postpaid, $3.

Order from Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Mayor Smith and Judge Patterson, of Philadelphia, were greatly impressed last week on hearing that working girls in their city sometimes earned only $1.90 a week, and that $5 a week during the year was the highest average some of them could expect under present conditions.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ———— dollars.

Suffrage Exchange

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

HELP US to dispose of our 1000 Suffrage Cook Books. $1.00 per copy. $1.10 prepaid, mailed to any point. Every recipe guaranteed. Equal Franchise Federation, 3046 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa (tf)

WORKING WOMEN National Woman's Trade Union League stands for self-government in the workshop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given. LIFE AND LABOR working women's magazine 10c a copy Mrs. Raymond Robins, President. Headquarters 180 W. Washington St., Chicago. (eow)

SITUATIONS.

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All departments of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa have dropped their individual work and are concentrating on winning suffrage next June, reports Mrs. M. E. Patterson, superintendent of the W. C. T. U. department of franchise.

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 5 SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916 FIVE CENTS

SECOND READING WON IN MANITOBA

Legislature Greets Premier's Suffrage Bill Enthusiastically and No Opposition Appears

Premier Norris, in the Manitoba Legislature Jan. 14, moved the second reading of the bill enfranchising the women of Manitoba, and the motion was unanimously adopted with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Norris pointed out that besides giving votes to the women, it recognized their right to sit in the Legislature. It was, therefore, more advanced than the Australian act. By passing it the Legislature would be accomplishing an epoch-making work. He appealed to the women to take an interest in public questions.

The government brought in the bill in response to a petition signed by more than 40,000 women, and Premier Norris specially referred to the achievement of Mrs. Burritt of Sturgeon Creek, who, although more than 90 years old, obtained 4,000 signatures.

There was no debate on the second reading. One or two members expressed their satisfaction that woman suffrage would soon become a fact for Manitoba, and the unanimous vote was then recorded.

SOUTH CAROLINA BECOMES SERIOUS

House Which Two Years Ago Opposed Unanimously Now Gives Vote of 61 to 51

The South Carolina House of Representatives, which in 1914 laughed at the introduction of a suffrage bill and voted unanimously against a measure extending even school suffrage to women, refused to cut off debate this year, and on the night of Jan. 20 finally gave a vote of 61 to 51 against the equal suffrage amendment. A two-thirds majority was necessary for passage.

The vote came at the end of a day of excitement with suffrage as the principal question before the House. The bill, which had been introduced by Mr. McCullough of Greenville, provided for the submission of a suffrage amendment to the voters.

Mr. McInnes of Darlington said the people of South Carolina will eventually see woman suffrage. It will come in time.

As soon as Mr. McInnes had finished, Mr. Carter of Bamberg attempted to cut off all debate by a motion "to continue." He said that he believed every one had made up his mind how he would vote on the question. Mr. Carter's motion was defeated, however, by a vote of 47 to 65.

A direct vote was taken that night and the amendment, though failing of passage, found unexpected support.

WOMEN PROVED "SUCH TRUMPS"

John Masefield Says War Makes Life Hard for Women But Vote Will Follow

John Masefield, the great English poet, is in this country for a short lecture tour. He is a suffragist and has put into the literature of his country one of the finest poems on woman that has been written, "First Fruits." In speaking of the effect of the European war on life, Mr. Masefield says, according to Miss Lucile Gulliver in the Boston Herald:

"Life for women will be particularly changed and broadened. The pathetic part for them will be that so few women can be married. The women still live, while millions of men are gone. When the war is over they will be much nearer having the vote and without any definite effort for it on their part. They proved themselves such trumps! I used to wish that, instead of militancy, the suffragettes would turn their activities to some big national movement—and they have done that now."

In one of his novels, Mr. Masefield has voiced his faith in equal suffrage. "I believe that two women in Parliament," his hero exclaims, "would more than double the efficacy of the House. It would be such a jog to the men! They'd be in the presence of people with ideals. They'd feel themselves on trial."

MINE WORKERS FOR SUFFRAGE

Indianapolis Convention Would Give Women the Ballot and Calls for Continuous Campaign

Resolutions placing the United Mine Workers of America on record for woman suffrage, expressing regret that the suffrage amendments were defeated in four States last fall and advising the women to keep up their campaign of education in these States were adopted at their convention held in Indianapolis Jan. 19.

WOMEN NEEDED IN PRISON CARE

Legislators Tremble Before Strong-Minded Women With Facts, Says Columbia Professor

Professor E. Stagg Whitin, of Columbia University, in a speech this week before the Associated Alumnae of Barnard College at their annual luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore in New York, declared that there was a great need for women's work in prison reform.

"We are in the dark ages of jails," said Professor Whitin. "The Federation of Women's Clubs is helping. They are sending pamphlets all over the country, telling their women to make investigations. They get full pictures of the rotten conditions. Most jails have little children in them. Have you seen legislators tremble with fear? There is one thing they are afraid of, and that is a strong-minded woman with facts."

Let Her Help In This Country

ONE OUT OF SIX
BABIES DIE IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE AGE OF ONE YEAR.
ONE OUT OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
BABIES DIE BEFORE THE AGE OF ONE YEAR IN NEW ZEALAND WHERE WOMEN HAVE FULL SUFFRAGE

By Courtesy of Boston American.

NO VOTES—BUT WHIPPING LAWS

State Which Opposes Women Gives Men 235 Lashes on Bare Backs

In freezing weather 12 prisoners at the New Castle workhouse in Delaware received 235 lashes, according to a dispatch from Wilmington January 19.

On account of the cold the prisoners, who were stripped to the waist, were covered with blankets as they passed through the tunnel to the whipping post and were kept in the boilerhouse, where it was warm, until their respective names were called.

"The weather was so cold that only seven spectators were present," says the dispatch.

A few days before three other prisoners had received 70 lashes.

The same Legislature which upheld the whipping law in Delaware refused to let women vote.

INCREASE SLIGHT IN ELECTION COST

Per Capita Figure For Chicago Elections Is Given In Report of Commissioners

The cost of elections in Chicago last year with women voting was only one cent per capita greater than in 1906, when men alone voted, according to figures in the annual report of the Chicago Election Commissioners.

"In 1906 the cost per capita of population was 31c on a population of 1,990,541, while in 1915, on an estimated population of 2,442,632, the per capita cost was 32c," says the report. In the interim the per capita cost has gone as low as 17c in 1913, and as high as 74c in 1914, when the population was 2,393,000.

"With the exception of one year, the vote cast in 1915 was the largest in Chicago's history; yet the cost per vote cast was 22c less than in 1914, and 40c less than in 1913."

The world advances, and in time outgrows
The laws that in our father's day were best.—James Russell Lowell.

WORK FOR ALIENS MAKES CONTRAST

Women Outside Pale of Citizenship Aid Americanization of Foreign Men

One of the facts emphasized in the minds of the women who attended the first national conference on immigration held in Philadelphia last week was the keen desire expressed by educators, government authorities, business men, bankers, employers of labor, as well as by industrial workers, to have the immigrant become a voting American citizen, says the Philadelphia North American.

At the conference in the Bellevue-Stratford and at the evening meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House were hundreds of women who have made a gallant fight for the vote, who have gone before the men of the State and petitioned them for the right of citizenship and whose request has been denied.

Voicing the sentiment of these women, Miss Mary H. Ingham, one of the leaders of the Equal Franchise Society, said Saturday that the conference on American-

(Continued on Page 34.)

RIGHT TO LIBERTY FOR MEN ONLY?

New Pan-American Declaration Asks "No Sovereignty Except Over Ourselves"

A Pan-American "Declaration of the Rights of Nations," prepared by Secretary of State Lansing and Dr. James Brown Scott, and adopted in executive session by the American Institute of International Law at its recent convention held in Washington under the auspices of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, was made public last week by Dr. Scott, president of the institute.

The preamble declares that the municipal law of nations recognizes and protects the "right to liberty," and it speaks of the Declaration of Independence of the United States as adding "the right to legal equality" and "the right to property," and as creating "a duty on the part of the citizens or subjects of each nation to observe them."

Elihu Root is quoted in additional paragraphs to the effect that "we wish for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves," and that we deem the "independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong."

The "Declaration" takes it for granted that these model rules already apply to the relations between individuals. But in 37 States of this nation they do not apply to the political relations between men and women.

KANSAS WOMEN DO GOOD WORK

Clubs Make Civic Improvements and Give Much Needed Help to Poor Families

Statements from officers of 129 Kansas women's clubs show that Kansas towns owe their libraries, their clean streets, improvements in the schools, playgrounds, parks, sidewalks and even electric lights to the club women, while many poor families have received the clothes they wear and the groceries they eat from the same source.

Sixteen clubs established public playgrounds, helped conduct campaigns for the playground movement or furnished equipment.

POVERTY CAUSES WHITE SLAVERY

Illinois Investigation Finds Crying Need for Higher Wages and Regulated Conditions

According to the report of the white slave investigation committee just presented to the Illinois Senate, poverty, direct and indirect, is the principal cause of immorality.

Thousands of girls, it says, are driven into prostitution "because of the sheer inability to keep body and soul together on the low wages received by them."

Extensive investigations conducted by the committee disclosed the fact that more women of the underworld fall into dishonor from domestic employment than from any other work.

"Unregulated conditions of domestic employment, uncertain hours, absence of definite social status and lack of creative opportunities render the home, in many cases, for the women servants, a breeding place of immorality," the report states.

Eight dollars a week is fixed by the committee as the least amount that will meet the necessary items of a bare living for a girl employed in a large city. Attention is called to testimony taken by the committee "of wages running as low as $2 a week."

The commission found that the highest standard of morals exists among the girls in the high schools, colleges and universities.

Woman suffrage tends to establish a minimum wage for women and to diminish illiteracy. Isn't it time that women had some power in regulating these things?

Women take as much interest in local politics as do men. They are strongly against anything which would not be in harmony with decency and good government.—Hon. J. A. Keeler, Ex-Mayor of Lawrence, Kan.

Within the past month Major Guinn, superintendent of the Atlanta Board of Education, has declared himself to be in favor of equal suffrage, and has expressed the hope that the women of Atlanta would be accorded the ballot.

There is no door at which the hand of woman has knocked for admission . . . but there have been found on the other side hands of strong and generous men eager to turn it for her almost before she knocks.—Olive Schreiner.

THREE YEARS

In 1914 the Columbia (S. C.) State reported that "a ripple of laughter ran over the House yesterday morning when a bill providing for suffrage for women in South Carolina was read by its title for the first time." A school suffrage measure that year was defeated unanimously.

In 1915 Mrs. B. B. Valentine of Virginia spoke for equal suffrage before the South Carolina House of Representatives, and the Charleston News and Courier reported that "her introduction was greeted with cheers." The House did not find time to take up the measure, however.

In 1916 the South Carolina House debated full suffrage and refused to stop debating it until it had talked itself out on the matter. The measure failed of passage only by a vote of 51 to 61, a two-thirds majority being necessary.

Every year has shown a decided advance in this State, which until now was considered the most unfriendly to equal suffrage of any State in the country. What will 1917 show?

SAYS VOTE WILL GIVE NEW VISION

Edith Taliaferro Declares Public Interests Give Women Breadth and Understanding

Edith Taliaferro, the well-known actress, in a recent address before the Mothers' Club of New Orleans declared that at heart—consciously or unconsciously—all actresses are natural suffragists.

"They are possessed of a breadth and understanding that is born of study, travel, association, and the fact that they are public characters," she said.

"It is perfectly natural, you see, that these makers of a mimic world should be very deeply concerned with the affairs of the real world that lies outside the stage door. Far more so, I think, than the woman who has been calmly content to count the linen on its return from the laundry and the groceries.

"The woman who concerned herself formerly only with household affairs will not be a poorer housekeeper because she has something to say about the conduct of the school to which she sends her children. She will not be less the wife because her horizon has broadened, and she has become the truer companion to her husband through a union of interests.

"Woman is iron beneath the velvet. So let us take courage; the acceptance of the woman's vote universally is only a question of time. All we ask is to work with the men—not against them—companions and equals to our husbands, guardians and helpmates to our children."

Two thousand women are expected to serve as judges and clerks of election in Chicago this year. Of the five officials in most of the 2,168 precincts at least one will be a woman. In a few precincts there will be two women and in one precinct of the Twenty-fifth ward there will be three.

1915 GIVEN 9000 YEARS IN WORK

Labor of New York State Suffragists Equals That of 600 Workers for 44 Years

The number of hours which the suffrage workers of New York State gave to the cause in the 1915 campaign equals a consecutive string of lives solely devoted to this one ideal from the dawn of history to the present day. That is, the number of hours that the two hundred thousand workers gave to the hope of winning the amendment in 1915 equals 8,926 years, 7 months, 10 days and 22 hours. If Eve had started out from the Garden of Eden with the life of the Wandering Jew bestowed upon her, and had kept busy going from country to country in the task of getting votes for the women in 1915, she might perhaps have caught up to this record.

Two hundred women would have had to work night and day for 44 years, 7 months and 17 days to equal the work of suffrage workers last year, or it would have taken six hundred, on an eight-hour day schedule, the same length of time to parallel the devotion of New York State women in one year.

POPULAR SINGER SURE OF VICTORY

John McCormack Likes American Women and Says They Will Get the Vote

A recent interview with John McCormack, the famous tenor, in the February Pictorial Review describes him as "the most popular singer of his day." Jane Lee, the writer, then says:

"Yet with all this phenomenal popularity, John McCormack is the finest type of home-loving man. Sipping a cup of tea with the McCormack family about a delightful tea table in a most delightful home, found this world-famous man as simple as the ballads he sings. Though born in Ireland—to be exact, in Athlone, Ireland, where the river Shannon flows; though he married a very beautiful and rarely cultured Irish girl named Lily Foley, who was born in Dublin, he assured me he loves his America and American women. When music was forsaken as a topic of conversation and the talk turned on suffrage, he said with a bit of a twinkle in his eye:

"'They'll get it—they got me.'"

WORK FOR ALIENS MAKES CONTRAST

(Continued from page 33.)

ization was incomplete, in her mind, because it failed to take account of the vast army of educated, well-equipped, unenfranchised Americans who are eager for citizenship and who have been denied the rights and privileges that every one is so eager to thrust upon the foreign-born men who have made America their home.

"I could not help feeling," said Miss Ingham, "while I listened to the papers and discussions, that one of the first steps in the assimilation movement is for the country to take into its inner fold of citizenship the women who have done so much to promote this movement of fair play for the foreigners.

"It struck me as an anomaly for unenfranchised women, women who have been denied the rights of citizenship, to be working with all their might and strength and with such wonderful effectiveness and ability for the assimilation of the foreigner.

"It seemed to me that it should shame the men who work with them to think that these women who can control and direct and assist in a movement like this one of Americanization should be outside the pale of citizenship, and should not be allowed the use of the ballot which they are urging the foreign-born men to aspire to."

Miss Ingham stated that the suffrage arguments cropped up at every turn during the two days' conference and that the work of such women as Dr. Jane E. Robbins of the Jacob Riis Neighborhood House, Mrs. Mary M. Bremmer of the National Y. W. C. A., Mrs. Marian Clark of the New York State Bureau of Immigration, Miss Frances Kellor, Grace Abbot of the Immigrants' Protective League and others who attended the sessions spoke volumes for the inequality of the present political status of men and women.

ONLY ONE THIRD GET SINGLE LOAD

Woman's Wages Have Been Kept Low on Basis that She Supports Only Herself

The great increase in the numbers of wage-earning women, and the possibility that many will remain in industry after war, add interest to the results of an inquiry on wage-earning women and their dependents which has just been published by the Fabian Women's Group in London.

The inquiry was made over a period of two years before the war, when the reason for the lower rate of wages paid to women was usually the assumption that a woman had only herself to keep, while a man had a wife and family.

From the results of investigations extending over a wide area, and including as varied a selection of classes and employments as possible, it is evident that the wage-earning women of the country can in no sense be regarded as units supporting only themselves, according to the London Times. The numbers involved in the inquiry were not large, 2,830 in all, but, if the conclusions arrived at are correct, it would seem that 51 per cent. of the women workers of England and Wales support a mass of persons, the total of which (counting themselves) approaches three times their own number, and only 33 per cent. can be regarded as coming under the head of supporting themselves only.

If the responsibility be distributed over the whole of the self-supporting women, which forms 85 per cent. (4,000,000) of the women workers of England and Wales, it will be found that they support among them (including themselves) a total which is more than twice their number.

Women vote for the men they deem best, often splitting the ticket, so that now all parties endeavor to put up their best men. —W. S .Collins, President of the Big Horn Irrigation Company (Wyoming.)

The Portrait of a Dependent Lady

From Honore de Balzac's "Eugenie Grandet"

"Madame Grandet had brought her husband more than 300,000 francs, partly as her dowry, partly through bequests. Yet Grandet never gave his wife more than six francs at a time for pocket money, and she always regarded herself as dependent upon her husband. The meek gentleness of her nature forbade any revolt against his tyranny; but so deeply did she feel the humiliation of her position that she had never asked him for a sou, and when her signature was demanded to any document, she always gave it without a word.

"This foolish, sensitive pride, which Grandet constantly and unwittingly hurt, this magnanimity which he was quite incapable of understanding, were Madame Grandet's dominant characteristics. . . . Every month when Grandet disbursed the five franc piece which he allowed his daughter for needles, thread and small expenses of dress, he remarked to his wife (after he had buttoned up his pocket) 'And how about you, mother; do you want anything?' And with a mother's dignity Madame Grandet would answer, 'We will talk about that by-and-by.'"

MORE MEN BEGIN TO AID CAUSE

Representative Scully Asks What Party Can Point to Record Like Suffrage

Delegates to the convention of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association last week pointed to the increasing number of men who are aiding the cause. Representative Thomas J. Scully, in his address Friday evening, made an unusual point in describing the women's efforts to obtain the vote in New Jersey. He said,-in part:

"Since 1855, in the State of New Jersey, women have carried on, actively and unceasingly, their campaign for securing another status in the eyes of the law than that of being classed with idiots, criminals, and the insane—who are denied the privilege of voting. Can either of the political parties point to a record of sixty years of agitation, unmarked by one act of violence or defiance of law?

"This, despite the fact that the whole machinery of alarm and pressure—every engine of polical power—was put in motion and worked for months to excite the people against the idea of giving women the vote. Despite the result, I view the last election as but the temporary crossing of the honest purpose of the millions of women in the different States, much as a sand-bar, that for a while checks the rising tide."

FRENCH WOMEN SAVE INDUSTRY

More Than 30,000 Women Have Taken Men's Places in "Peaceful" Manufacturing

The latest statistics show a marked increase in French exports over the first months of the war. This result is largely due to the work of the women in saving French industries, according to Yves Guyot, ex-minister of public works.

"Investigations by the minister of commerce show that while in August, 1914, more than half of the industrial establishments of France were closed by mobilization, now 81 per cent. are working," says Mr. Guyot in a cablegram to the New York Tribune Jan. 24. "This is not because of factories turning to the manufacture of munitions, but because manufacturerss whose industries are strictly peaceful have put women to work in place of men taken by the army, and this applies to heavy labor and the running of big machinery, as well as to spinning, thread weaving and the lighter kinds of employment. Exact figures are not obtainable, but more than 30,000 women have thus taken the places of men."

Women spent less time than men, however, in the making of wine. The wine crop for 1915 is less than one third that of 1914

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR N. Y. WOMEN

A suffrage training school has been opened by the educational section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party at headquarters, 303 Fifth avenue. Classes of the winter session will be held in room 2003 beginning Feb. 15. Courses will be given in Suffrage History and Arguments, Civil Government and Political Methods, Economics, Parliamentary Law, Public Speaking, Organization, Press and Publicity. A supporting membership fee of $3 or $5 will entitle any one to attend these classes. They will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday of each week from 2:30 to 4:30. Further information may be obtained from the secretary at the above address.

SOUTHERN WOMEN GOOD IN BUSINESS

Mrs. Mathis Declares Will Win Vote by Proof of Executive Ability

Southern women will win suffrage through their ability as business women, said Mrs. G. H. Mathis of Alabama, president of the Alabama Diversified Farming Association and agricultural expert, in an interview with the Topeka Daily Capital last week Mrs. Mathis was in Kansas to speak on her theories of farming to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

"Half of the farm land in Alabama is owned by women," said Mrs. Mathis. "Women own two-thirds of Mississippi and two-thirds of the city of New Orleans. In the South, where so much of the property is in the hands of women, we are beginning to see the injustice of 'taxation without representation.'

"Southern women who are not actively in business still handle their own investments—and do it successfully. We are giving the men a demonstration of our ability and they will pass the suffrage amendment."

Mrs. Mathis is a successful business woman, who has made a fortune for herself and brought prosperity to many Alabama farmers by making worn-out farms pay. Her theory is that every farm should raise enough of all kinds of produce to feed all the people living upon it.

The low price of cotton in 1914 first started Mrs. Mathis out as a missionary to teach diversified farming to the people of Alabama. Leading business men of the State, who knew of her success, asked her to join in a campaign for the improvement of agricultural conditions. She volunteered to give her time to the campaign, which lasted two months and saved twenty million dollars to the State of Alabama.

It is probable that in the near future the trial venires in the district courts of Nevada will be made up of men and women. The Attorney General has ruled that women are eligible to sit on juries as long as they are 21 years of age and can meet the other qualifications requisite in a juror.

IOWA MEN FORM LEAGUE TO HELP WOMEN WIN

There was great rejoicing in the Iowa suffrage camp last week when the Men's League for Equal Suffrage was organized. It plans to reach out into every county and includes in its membership men of prominence in business, political and financial circles. It is strictly non-partisan as regards its political faith.

This significant step was taken at a banquet at Des Moines. What such a move means for the suffrage cause may be judged from the wide publicity given the organization through the press.

One of the important committees of this organization is the committee on finance. The fund which the men propose to collect will be raised in all parts of the State, and the most complete publicity will be given all matters of finance connected with it. Mr. George Wrightman, secretary of the Iowa State Manufacturers' Association, is the chairman of this committee. Mr. Homer A. Miller, president of the Iowa National Bank, will serve on the committee. Mrs. Homer A. Miller is also an ardent suffragist, being a member of the State board.

Mr. Harvey Ingham, editor of the Register and Leader, and Mr. Lafayette Young, Sr., editor of the Des Moines Capital, were among the speakers at the banquet.

John D. Denison, Jr., well known in political and business life, was elected president; Rev. Elmer E. Higley, pastor of the Grace Methodist Church, secretary and treasurer. The vice-presidents include Mayor James R. Hanna, first vice-president; Bishop Austin M. Dowling of the Des Moines Diocese of the Catholic church; Rabbi Eugene Mannheimer; Fred H. Hunter, former member of the State legislature; and A. L. Urick, State Commissioner of Labor.

The headquarters of the men's association will be on the same floor of the Fleming building as the Iowa Equal Suffrage association. Both organizations will work very closely together.

One of the men who was most active in getting the whole affair in motion was Mr. George France. Mrs. France is the president of the Des Moines Equal Suffrage association.

On Feb. 2, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart of Illinois, will come to Iowa to take an active part in the campaign, by courtesy of the Evanston Equal Suffrage League. Grundy Center is the first point in Iowa where Mrs. Stewart will stop, arrangements having been made for her to give an address at that place.

The reports that are coming in from the district organizers show that there is no dearth of suffrage activity out in the State. Meetings, conferences, speeches, formal addresses and informal talks are taking place in all parts, and keeping pace with it all is the steady work of organization.

Minnesota suffragists are most anxious to aid Iowa in every way and so requested that a representative from Iowa attend the conference of Minnesota suffragists at Albert Lea. Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict, organizer in the fourth district, which has a number of counties bordering on Minnesota, attended the conference. Minnesota and Iowa will be able to co-operate in many ways in the border counties.

JERSEY WOMEN TWICE AS STRONG AS BEFORE VOTE

Mrs. Feickert Tells Convention of the Way Anti's Greeted Mr. Nugent and Thanked Him for Winning Campaign

A review of the New Jersey campaign last fall and plans for future ones were made at the 25th annual convention of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association in Elizabeth Jan. 21 and 22. Suffrage workers from each of the 21 counties of the State were in attendance. Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the association, in her annual address emphasized the need of greater efficiency in organization, a need which the new Constitution has been designed to fill, and which is the keynote of the whole reorganization of the State suffrage forces.

"The soldiers of Europe," she said, "retiring from the battlefields, many of them mained and crippled, have a slogan which we may well use on this occasion. It is, 'Are we downhearted? No!' We have been defeated, but, like the European armies, we have executed a masterly retreat, with no losses in our ranks. Our wounded have recovered; not one of our soldiers has been crippled for life or incapacitated for further duty. One result of the campaign also has been the coming to the colors of many new recruits, and we face the future with a larger force, better equipped and organized than before, all ready for the next campaign. Are we downhearted? No!"

Mrs. Feickert said that the organization was twice as large as it was a year ago, with 196 branches. The constitution had been made more efficient. She mentioned, too, the great number of men who were aiding the cause, including President Wilson, Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War; Senator Hughes, and Representatives Thomas J. Scully, James Hamill, and John J. Eagan. She thanked the national and the State associations for the aid they had given in Jersey. Then she went on to attack the methods of the "antis." Of the antis in New Jersey, she said:

"Every one knows that the ladies of the Opposition had no special part in the campaign, except that of serving as a screen for the real anti-suffragists, and in spite of the fact that many of them denied in public and private that they had any connection with James R. Nugent, the Newark papers of October 20 described the scene at the headquarters of the Men's Anti-Suffrage League in Newark on election night, when Mr. Nugent came into the room where the leaders of the women's organization were gathered and was greeted with loud applause and warmly thanked for having fought and won the battle against suffrage by the President of the antis herself."

The new constitution, which was adopted at a special meeting in December, and gives in definite form the plans for reorganization of the State work, provides that the local organizations shall form a county committee, to be composed of the president of each local organization and one additional member elected by it from towns of less than 5,000 population, and of the president and one delegate elected by each ward from cities of 5,000 or more population, and a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and treasurer elected at large from the county.

Miss Esther L. Ogden, head of the literature committee of the Association and newly elected vice-president of the National Association, spoke of the especial need for an efficient State headquarters, and urged that the budget be large enough to cover the need. "We must put suffrage first," she said. "We must refuse to give money to relieve again and again conditions over which we have no control. We are criticised for giving our money to suffrage instead of to other reforms, but we know that we are more far-sighted than our criticisers, and that we must first get suffrage out of the way, when we can turn to the other conditions with proper means for relieving them."

At the closing session of the first day, the county leaders reviewed the recent election. The speakers were Mayor Victor Mraylag and the Rev. William B. Hamilton of Elizabeth.

The convention dinner held at the Carteret Arms on the evening of Jan. 21, was attended by nearly 500 delegates. Among the speakers was the Rev. Dr. Antoinette Brown Blackwell of Elizabeth and Mrs. Stanley McCormick, second vice president of the National Association. At the afternoon session the speakers were Mrs. Arthur Chenowith of Atlantic City, Miss Margaret L. MacNaughton of Jersey City, Mrs. George M. Lamonte of Bound Brook, Dr. Howard Richardson of the Russell Sage Foundation, and Miss Paul Laddey, probation officer of Essex County.

Election of officers took place Saturday morning, Jan. 20, and were as follows: President, Mrs. E. F. Feickert; ;vice-presidents, Mrs. F. H. Colvin and Mrs. Ward D. Kerlin; secretary, Mrs. L. H. Cummings; treasurer, Mrs. Edward C. Olmsted; auditor, Mrs. Arthur Hunter.

The newly elected officers were given a reception in the afternoon at the Carteret Arms from 3 to 5:30 o'clock. The speakers were Owen R. Lovejoy, chairman of the National Child Labor Committee; Miss Cornelia Bradford, head of Whittier House, Jersey City; Miss Louise Connelly, assistant librarian of the Newark Public Library, and Miss Elizabeth S. Kite of the Committee of Provision for the Feeble-Minded.

The Georgia Woman's Suffrage League has offered prizes for "the six best reasons why men and women should have equal rights." Any pupil in a country school sending in the six best reasons will receive a year's subscription to The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News, and the six best sent in from any Congressional district, as judged by the Congressman from said district, will receive a business college scholarship. The contest is to close May 1, 1916. Further particulars will be furnished by Mrs. H. A. Smith, 32 Rawson street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916

THE MANITOBA VICTORY

The forward march of woman suffrage continues. The latest step is the unanimous vote in the Manitoba Legislature in favor of full suffrage for women. The bill has yet to pass its third reading, but its adoption is looked upon as assured.

When Mrs. Claude U. Gilson of Massachusetts was in Winnipeg last summer she was told by the Mayor and other prominent citizens that the speedy granting of the ballot to women was a foregone conclusion, and would take place as soon as the Legislature met.

In Manitoba, equal suffrage is to be adopted largely as a temperance measure. The prohibition bill passed its second reading at the same time with the suffrage bill. And in Manitoba prohibition is coming as a business measure, because the business value of a sober population is so great. Men have determined that Manitoba shall be dry, and to make it dry in fact and not merely in name, they want the votes of the women on the side of law enforcement.

Whatever the reason, it is a cause for unqualified rejoicing that the women of this enormous province are to have the vote. A. S. B.

AROUND THE CAPE

An old sea captain has just died who had made the voyage around Cape Horn 56 times. No amount of argument could have persuaded him that it was quicker and easier to make the journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific by way of the Cape than to take the railroad across the continent. One can imagine the scorn with which the bronzed veteran of the sea would have received such a suggestion from any "land lubber."

It is with a kindred feeling that the veteran workers for improved laws in the interest of women and children listen to the assertions of women without experience, that "indirect influence" is the quickest and easiest way to legislative reforms. Jane Addams, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Julia C. Lathrop, Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. Frederick Nathan and many others who have navigated good measures safely through many Legislatures know how long and perilous a passage it was—to say nothing of Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony and the other pioneers of the equal rights movement who led the way through those stormy seas in earlier years. It is practical experience in trying to get results that has so largely converted the women's clubs. Against experience the arguments of theorizers beat in vain. A. S. B.

CHILDREN OR WOMEN?

Women in England are protesting vigorously because the war is largely breaking down the safeguards against child labor, and breaking them down without need. In France and Germany the women got in the harvest last fall; but British conservatism subbornly objects to women working in the field. The authorities are giving leave for boys of eleven years old to be taken out of school and put to farm work, although there are plenty of able-bodied unemployed women who would be willing and glad to do it. A boy of eleven cannot do as much work as a full-grown woman, but the farmers prefer the children because they can be had cheaper.

A prominent teacher says that if the present grinding up of young children continues there will be little left to make life worth living after the Allies are victorious.

Here is a case where equal suffrage would be of help to any government, even in war time. Women realize more keenly than men the need of conserving the children, and they would find ways to get the necessary work done without taking the young children from school, except as a last resort. A. S. B.

BOILING THE KETTLE

Nothing opens women's minds to the need of equal suffrage so quickly as to see its practical bearing upon every-day life. Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, the newly-elected First Vice President of the National Suffrage Association, tells a story illustrating this.

She called one day upon a farmer's wife, and sought to enlist her in the suffrage campaign. The farm woman declared that she felt no interest whatever in the ballot.

"I have enough to do with my daily work," she said, "and it is hard enough to do it. Here is my husband's supper to get, and I have had the ketttle on the fire for twenty minutes, and it hasn't begun to boil yet."

Mrs. Roessing said: "Do you know the real reason why your kettle doesn't boil?"

"I don't suppose you mean to say that it is the lack of votes for women!" said the farmer's wife.

Mrs. Roessing answered: "I mean just that. The gas company is furnishing you very poor gas. You have to pay out to the company the money which your husband works so hard to earn, and which you work so hard to save; and in return, instead of getting gas, you get largely hot air and a little gas mixed with it. If you were getting good gas, your kettle would boil in five minutes. There is a great deal of complaint about this matter and people are trying to bring pressure to bear to make the gas company supply good gas or else have its franchise taken away. If we had equal suffrage, you could add your vote to your husband's, and all the other farmers' wives who suffer from the poor quality of the gas could do the same, and you would have a better chance of getting good gas."

The farm woman was interested at once; and she ended by becoming not only a suffragist, but the captain of her district.

"Never let farmers' wives make the mistake of thinking that you want them to get up and fight their husbands," said Mrs. Roessing. "Make them see that equal suffrage is for the common good." A. S. B.

STATEMENT FROM MRS. CATT

Mrs Carrie Chapman Catt, the newly elected President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, sends out the following statement to the members:

The majority of the National Board were elected to their present positions without previous expectation or preparation, and in consequence have been forced to spend considerable time in getting acquainted with the demands of their new task. The former Board could not make plans for the new, and the convention offered no scheme of work for the coming year. It therefore remained for the New Board to formulate plans for the 1916 campaign and to present them to its auxiliaries in the hope of securing united and consecrated support for them.

Work Will be by Departments

After a Board meeting lasting an entire week, the following general plans have been adopted:

The work of the National Board will be departmentalized, the main divisions being put under the supervision of a Board member, who will be directly responsible for the work of that department. These departments are (1) Finace; (2) Organization; (3) Campaigns, including State campaigns, Surveys, Presidential Suffrage; (4) Congressional work; (5) Research; (6) Press and Publicity; (7) Literature; (8) Speakers' Bureau.

Miss Patterson for Organization

The Department of Finance will be supervised by Mrs. Rogers, Treasurer, and will be supported by a committtee with a membership covering all the States.

The Department of Organization will be directed by Miss Hannah Patterson, Corresponding Secretary. She has had charge of that department in Pennsylvania, and no woman in the United States is better equipped for the work before her. She will register organizers, instruct them in methods, advise States, and attempt to supply organizing help when needed.

Mrs. Catt Will Direct Campaigns

The General Department of Campaigns will be directed by Mrs. Catt, who will for the present serve as Chairman of the Campaign and Survey Committees. Mrs. Robert S. Huse, of New Jersey, will act as Chairman of Presidential Suffrage, of which she has made a special study. She will be prepared to assist any States desiring that form of bill.

Congressional Work to be Enlarged

The Congressional Work will be supervised by the First Vice President, Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, who will serve as temporary Chairman of the Congressional Committee. The committee will be considerably enlarged, and a larger lobby at Washington maintained. The names of members will be announced as soon as acceptance of the appointments made has been received. The Headquarters at Washington will be enlarged to accomodate the increased activity. Mrs. Roessing's successful management of the Pennsylvania campaign is the best testimonial of her fitness for Congressional work.

Headquarters to Move

The main Headquarters will be continued in New York, but a removal will be necessary, as the present space will be altogether inadequate for the work planned. An entire floor in a new building is under consideration, with a possible removal by Feb 1. Meanwhile, mail for all departments except Congressional work will always be received if directed to 505 Fifth Avenue, New York; that on Congressional work if directed to the Munsey Building, Washington.

All the other departments will be directed by capable chiefs, and it is hoped that all the departments will be so co-ordinated as to produce the efficiency our cause demands.

Literature to be Increased

It is intended to increase the output of literature in quantity and variety, and in conjunction with the Publishing Company to offer to the States helpful co-operation along this most important line.

Research Will be Thorough

The Research Department will be supervised by Mrs. Morrisson, Recording Secretary, and will be in charge of Mrs. Mary Sumner Boyd, who will soon be prepared to answer the most vexatious question any suffragist can put to her.

Speakers' Bureau Organizing

It is hoped that the proposed Speakers' Bureau will fill a "long-felt want." It will register suffrage speakers, procure information as to their characteristics, qualifications, fees, etc., and when in good running order will be prepared to route suffrage speakers of highest attainments to the advantage of speakers and campaigns.

Press and Other Work

Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Second Vice-President, will have supervision of Press work; the department, it is hoped, to be ably conducted by expert workers. Miss Esther G. Ogden, Third Vice-President, will serve as executive secretary without pay. Some special work has also been assigned to Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, of Missouri, and Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, of Alabama, the two Auditors. Every member of the Board will be a worker, most of them giving all their time.

A majority of the Board, Mrs. Catt, Mrs. McCormick, Miss Ogden, Mrs. Rogers and Miss Patterson, will be in New York, and have been constituted a Headquarters Committee, with authority to deal with all details, such as securing the new headquarters, moving, etc. This Committee will meet weekly. The whole Board will meet again in March, and will consider the larger question of National policy.

Survey of States Made

A preliminary survey of all the States will be taken in the form of a questionnaire mailed to all the State auxiliaries. This will be followed by personal visits, when necessary, in order to suggest the kind of campaign best adapted to the State, and to avoid conflict of campaigns. The results will be mailed to the Auxiliary presidents. Detailed plans for the year's work have also been mailed to the presidents, and will be announced after their acceptance.

Let Us Keep Our Heads Cool

Meanwhile, in the midst of the compelling reactionary forces of our time, which, all the world around, are holding the reason of the race in their grip, let us keep our heads cool and clear, with eyes on the coming democracy, and make our slogan: "Suffrage First." The motto of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance is quoted from Marcus Aurelius: "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity." If our American suffragists can live up to that motto and keep "Suffrage First" ever in mind, there is no power on earth which can long delay our victory.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

"LEST THEY FORGET"

Keep your Senator and Representative in Congress reminded that a host of men and women want Congress to submit the nation-wide suffrage amendment to the State Legislatures. The more letters they get on the subject from their constituents, the more likely they will be to vote right. Remember, too, that a letter from a voter carries more weight than one from a woman. Not only write yourself, but get your husband and brother to write.

THE POLITICIANS BEAR THE PALM

(A True Story.)

By Florence Cross Kitchelt.

In the heart of an Eastern city there is a crowded Italian district. Americans have sold their old frame residences to the guileless foreigner, who, used to stone and cement, is quite unsuspecting of the destructibility of wood. He has patched and added on, and with the help of the American promoter, has built rows of small houses that are little more than shacks, shoddy and new. This district, though central, had lost its value to the natives because it stretches on both sides of the railroad. The new houses are on a plot of ground that had become taboo through a shocking murder. A lady, answering the advertisement of a housemaid, had been killed and her body hidden there behind a high board fence.

Characteristic of this district are the little blind streets which bump into the railroad and turn the wayfarer back. At the blind end of one of them, in one of the new shoddy houses, almost on the site of the Keating murder, in the fall of 1907 we undertook to start a housekeeping center among our Italian colonists. That the neighborhood discovered the little house in the cove and soon came trooping in to the classes speaks volumes for its needs.

In this teeming district of ten thousand Italians there was no place for the children to play. The shoddy new houses and the gray old houses with their new Ls and wings and upper-story additions crowded all space except the bit used for drying clothes and raising a few vegetables. The children played in the mud of an unpaved street and fell asleep on the sidewalk because mother was away at the canning factory. There was one other place where the children played—among the tin cans and ash heaps and goats—on the only piece of vacant land in the district, a long narrow triangle, a whole acre in extent, that lay beside the railroad embankment.

The young woman who was teaching in the house in the cove and trying to make herself a good neighbor to the Italians realized at once the possibilities of that ashen and tinny triangle. Under the debris lay a model playground with trees and swings and balls and bats. But she was a stranger in the city and unsophisticated in the art of acquiring property. All she could do was to talk. So whenever she met a person of influence, she mentioned her hope. In her reports to her board of managers she dwelt upon it. Finally the neighborhood worker was called to speak before the children's committee of a large woman's club in regard to delinquent children. In her plea for them as boys and girls with no legitimate outlet for their energies she told again of this barren tract, unused and ugly, where boy engines and iron engines side by side might let off steam if fences were built and rubbish removed. "Would not the New York Central Railroad, which seems to own the property, loan it to us for a real playground?" asked the eager teacher.

The seed had fallen on fertile soil. After the meeting a lady known for her altruistic services came up and said: "I want to see your ash heap that could be a ball field. When may I meet you and be taken there?"

The appointed day was a cold one in February and a biting wind blew. Nevertheless, the lady came and the teacher guided her to the idle acre which lay like a desolate island within a sea of little houses surging round about. "I have a friend who knows the New York Central people. I shall go to see him today," said the lady.

Some ten days later the lady telephoned: "I think it's coming out all right," and a few days after, "I've just received a final letter from my friend. I'm mailing it now to you. We're going to have our playground for the neglected babies."

The Italian children's neighbor heard Pippa singing. The year was at the spring, for it was March, and all was right with the world, especially her acre of ash heap.

When the letter came there it was written down in black and white: "The New York Central Railroad will loan indefinitely to the city of X, at a rental of one dollar a year, the tract of land on H street to be used for a free Public Children's Playground."

The news was too good to keep. The teacher went over to see her neighbor, Mrs. Bianchi, who lived directly across from the ashes. Mrs. Bianchi was a widow with five or six children in a bare old house as neat as a pin. In the corner of her kitchen was a great hogshead in which she gave Maurizio and Clelia and the others their baths. As an especially intelligent woman the teacher expected her to enthuse at once over this dream come true. The would-be philanthropist looked for her reward in the surprise and delight that would shine from Mrs. Bianchi's dark eyes.

Mrs. Bianchi's eyes were quite unresponsive. "O, I know all about that," was her commonplace reply. "My brother-in-law told me night before last. There was a man from the Mayor's office down in Marchese's saloon telling the Italians all the fine things the Republican Party is going to do for the Italians. They're going to have base ball and swings and trees and a wading pool, everything."

The next day the newspapers told all about the new playground, and how the Mayor loved little children, and that he had ong been considering this very use for this tract of land, but had only just now obtained its use from the generous New York Central Railroad Company.

The city opened the new playground the end of March. No ladies were invited to officiate.

An amendment providing that the women of the church shall have an equal vote with the men in the affairs of the parish was submitted at the annual parish meeting of St. John's Episcopal Church in Worcester, Mass., last week.

It is contended by some of the men members and by many of the women that the women members cannot fairly be deprived of the right to vote on church matters any longer. According to the constitution, the amendment cannot be acted upon until next year's meeting.

The Review—State and National

Nation-Wide Suffrage or "Susan B. Anthony" Amendment

Senate Joint Resolution 1, introduced by Senator Sutherland: proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States conferring upon women the right of suffrage. Reported favorably by Committee on Woman Suffrage and now before Senate.

The same amendment in the House of Representatives covered by following resolutions: House Joint Resolution 1, introduced by Mr. Raker; H. J. Res. 2, by Mr. Mondell; H. J. Res. 4, by Mr. Keating; H. J. Res. 6, by Mr. Taylor; H. J. Res. 7, by Mr. Hayden. All referred to Committee on Judiciary.

For more efficient action on suffrage measures in the lower House, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lenroot have introduced House Resolutions 6 and 44 for the creation of a Committee on Woman Suffrage. These resolutions have been referred to the Rules Committee.

Federal Elections Bill

Senate Resolution 1539, introduced by Senator Lane: To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and for members of the House of Representatives. Referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The same bill in the House of Representatives, House Resolution 6, introduced by Mr. Helvering; H. R. 379, by Mr. Raker. Both referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

State Suffrage Amendments

To be voted upon in Iowa June 5, 1916.

To be voted upon in West Virginia and South Dakota November, 1916.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

CONNECTICUT. A Congressional convention will be held toward the end of February, in response to a request from Mrs. Catt. The convention is one of a series which are being planned to gain support for the Susan B. Anthony amendment in Congress. Beginning with Jan. 31 Miss Helen Todd is to address a series of meetings in Connecticut in a tour that will last for two weeks.

RHODE ISLAND. Miss Margaret Foley of Boston is to be in Providence and speak at several meetings over Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 29 and 30. On Sunday at 12:15 she will speak before the Men's Forum of the High Street Congregational Church of Pawtucket, and the Empire Theatre in Providence has been placed at her disposal Sunday afternoon by Keith's management.

NEW YORK. Mrs. Norman de Whitehouse, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York, left New York City last Monday for the first of a series of conferences with campaign district leaders throughout the State.

At the election of the Manhattan Borough officers of the Woman Suffrage Party Jan. 20, Miss Annie Dougherty was made chairman of the borough to take the place of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who is now first vice-chairman of the State Woman Suffrage Party and chairman of the legislative work.

Miss Dougherty has been leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District of the city, which has done much active work.

FLORIDA.—At the annual meeting of the Orlando Equal Suffrage League the secretary's report showed a gratifying increase in membership. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Frank H. Chun; first vice-president, Mrs. Anna L. Mallory; second vice-president, Mrs. Helen Wright; third vice-president, Mrs. F. L. Fleeck; corresponding secretary, Miss Alta Wright; recording secretary, Mrs. Alice G. Kollock; treasurer, Miss Kate Switzer; chairman legislative committee, Mrs. T. Picton Warlow; chairman finance committee, Miss Ella Switzer; chairman publicity committee, Mrs. F. H. Chun.

TENNESSEE. On Jan. 25 citizens of Tennessee met in Nashville to consider whether or not the State constitution should be amended at the present time. A delegation of suffragists waited upon the body to urge an equal suffrage amendment. The executive board of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Guilford Dudley is president, met in Nashville on the same day that the citizens convened.

KENTUCKY. Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale made a plea for woman suffrage before a joint session of the House and Senate at Frankfort last week. Yellow votes for women streamers were worn by both legislators and women who packed the galleries.

ILLINOIS. Reports of interesting work which is being done in civic affairs by women of the State is often received by the Equal Suffrage Association. In Springfield the Improvement League reports much improvement in the sanitary and food conditions of the groceries and meat markets since the last summer, when the committee began work.

The civic league of Monmouth has presented resolutions to the Mayor and Council asking for the appointment of a police matron. It is also considering the questions of a garbage system, the systematizing of aid to the poor and the improvement of street traffic.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Women's clubs have been called to assist the department of weights and measures in an effort to have inaugurated a new method of weighting and measuring goods for household consumption.

TEXAS A conference of suffrage leaders will be held in Dallas Feb. 3 and 4 under the auspices of the Dallas Equal Suffrage Association to consider the work of organizing the State into a working unit. Miss Elizabeth Freeman of New York and Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, State president, will be guests of the local association.

A campaign to raise the remainder of the $500 pledged by the Dallas Association to the State Association at the last convention will be begun at once.

GEORGIA. Atlanta women were recently told by a prominent councilman that if 5000 women desired the franchise he would personally use his influence with the municipal authorities to obtain a municipal suffrage measure. The three local suffrage organizations have met in a central council and have started a campaign to secure the names.

Suffrage contests in the county schools were determined upon at the annual meeting last week of the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association. The suffrage school and parliamentary law drills will be continued. Mrs. Amelia R. Woodall was re-elected president.

The Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia has agan opened its Atlanta headquarters as a tea room.

MICHIGAN.—Susan B. Anthony Day is to be obseved throughout the State on Feb. 15. Detroit is planning to hold 21 meetings, one in every ward of the city, combining a celebration of Lincoln's birthday, Dr. Anna H. Shaw's birthday on Feb. 14 and Susan B. Anthony's anniversary.

Grand Rapids will observe the entire month of February as suffrage month, and special meetings will be held.

The State Association has started a system of filing the names of all suffragists throughout the State for use in the State campaign.

Maryland. — The State-wide woman suffrage amendment was introduced in the Senate on Jan. 18 by Senator Sydney Mudd of Charles county.

WOMAN REGISTERS MILK COMPLAINT

Beginning in Massachusetts, Investigation of Railroads' Rates Spread to United States

According to the International News Service, Miss Ida S. Graustein, of Cambridge, Mass., has brought about a general investigation into the rates the railroads are charging on milk and cream throughout the United States.

Miss Graustein buys milk and cream from New England farmers and has it shipped to Boston. Her first complaint was designed merely to induce the commission to compel the Boston & Maine Railroad to reduce from $62.71 to $37 per car the milk and cream rate from Vergennes, Vt., to Boston.

The Boston & Maine did not want to make this concession, but Miss Graustein was persistent. Starting by filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint regarding milk and cream rates in New England, she first induced the commission to investigate all milk and cream rates in New England and then all milk and cream rates in the United States.

WOMAN'S LITERARY AND REFERENCE BUREAU

For Women who are not living near reference libraries, or who, because of personal duties, are unable to devote sufficient time for research or extensive reading. Papers, or material for papers furnished by women experts in research work, on Art, Literature, Politics, Sociology, or reforms. Terms reasonable. For further information address

Chicago Woman's Literary and Reference Bureau, Rena Michaels Atchison, Ph.D., and Frances L. Dusenbury, Managing Editors 1000 Mallers Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

'Help for the Troubled Hostess' Chicago Daily News.

TABLE SERVICE

By LUCY G. ALLEN

"The thousand and one questions regarding well-ordered table service that so often perplex have been answered. Everything pertaining to correct form and efficient management along this line is discussed concisely and practically. It contains a mine of interesting information for the housekeeper and homemaker." Mothers' Magazine.

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ONWARD MFG. CO. Menasha, Wis. Berlin, Ont.

Assemblyman Cotillo of New York has introduced a bill for a straw vote of women on suffrage in New York next fall. No registration is required by the bill.

LAST LAUGHS

For a five-year-old, Margie had travelled a great deal. One day her aunt remarked, "Through all her travels Margie seems quite happy and contented." "Yes'm," answered Margie. "No matter where I go I always find some dirt to play in."—Christian Register.

Summer Visitor: "I suppose you don't mind my being in your field, Mr. Hodge?"

Mr. Hodge (heartily): "The longer you stay the better, ma'am; fact is, the birds are that troublesome I ought to have put a scarecrow up in this field before now."—Stray Stories.

A country weekly says: "We wish to apologize to Mrs. Orlando Overlook. In our paper last week we had as a heading, 'Mrs. Overlook's Big Feet.' The word we ought to have used is a French word pronounced the same, but spelled fete. It means a celebration, and is considered a very tony word."—Brooklyn Eagle.

OVERHEARD IN THE TRAIN IN ENGLAND.

First Man: "Have you started women drivers on your motor vans?"

Second Man: "No. We haven't come to that yet."

F. M.: But I see they are driving motor vans in London and elsewhere."

S. M.: "That may be; but our place is hilly—shouldn't like to trust them to drive off the level."

F. M.: "But what will you do? Who will drive when more men enlist?"

S. M.: "Oh, we must do the best we can. We've got on all right up to now. We take the ineligible men. We've got two whose eyesight is defective. One is so short the army won't take him. Then there's one who is consumptive, and another who is mentally deficient."—The Common Cause, London.

"Lor, Mrs. Green, you ain't looking yourself at all this morning. Whatever do be the matter with you?"

"There, Mrs. Budd, you know the trooble we've allus 'ad with our George, an now ah've a post card this mornin' sayin' as 'ow he's got t' V. C. an' me an' 'is father teetotalers all our lives!"—Punch.

Little sister had not been well, and had been especially trying to small Johnny all day. Finally his patience came to an end.

"Mother," he asked, "don't you want little sister to be a good wife like you when she grows up?"

"Of course," said his mother.

"Well, you make me give everything to her 'cause she's littler'n me. But you're littler'n father, and you give him the best of everything."

And, before his mother could move, Johnny tore the train of cars from the screaming baby.

"If we don't begin to train her, she'll be a terrible wife," he said as he slammed the door.

According to a wounded officer, a day before one of the big attacks a curious thing happened. A board was hoisted in the German trenches bearing the inscription:

"The English Are Fools."

No one wasted a bullet on such poor abuse. The board went down and reappeared with the addition:

"The French Are Fools."

It was ignored by the British. Then the board came up again with a third line:

"We Are All Fools."

A lively interest was now awakened in the board. On its last appearance it bore the inscription:

"Why not all go home?"

—Manchester Guardian.

Three States, Illinois, Missouri and Oregon, now specifically permit the use of public school buildings as social centers, and Congress has passed a similar law for the District of Columbia.

SUFFRAGE LECTURES

Woman's Suffrage from a Bible Standpoint. Achievements of Woman's Suffrage. Why Should a Woman Vote? Objections to the Enfranchisement of Women Answered. Darker America, or the Need of Woman's Ballot.

She is an orator of tremendous power.—Methodist Protestant.

The sermon of Rev. Lee Anna Starr yesterday afternoon was one of the strongest ever delivered by a woman in this city. The church was crowded to the door and many had to stand.—Atlantic City Press.

Objections to conferring upon women the responsibility and rights of suffrage were neatly torn to shreds and ribbons Tuesday evening by Rev. Lee Anna Starr. The large "Tabernacle" lately used for Union Gospel Meetings was well filled. Some pronounced Miss Starr's the ablest argument for equal suffrage ever made in Canton.—Canton Daily Register.

An exceptionally intelligent woman. She is well educated, gifted more than ordinarily with oratorical ability.—Chicago Press.

An enthusiastic audience of a thousand people gathered in the Tabernacle last evening. The audience was given a rare treat in the eloquent address of Dr. Lee Anna Starr—"Answering Objections to the Enfranchisement of Women." The subject was treated in a masterly manner.—Canton Daily Ledger.

Her listeners seemed literally to drink in every word of the discourse with avidity and heaved a sigh of regret when it was over.—Pittsburgh Leader.

THE REV. DR. LEE ANNA STARR

is recognized as one of the leading divines of her demonination. She was born in Point Pleasant, West Virginia. The foundation of her education was laid in the schools of Athens, Ohio.

Her preparatory theological studies also included two years in the College of Liberal Arts and School of Sacred Literature, Chautauqua, N. Y. In September, 1890, she entered the Alleghany Theological Seminary, took the full three years' course, and was graduated the first and only woman who ever graduated from that institution or one of similar character of that demonination.

The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on her by the Kansas City University. She has travelled extensively in America, Europe, Asia and Africa, touring twenty-one countries.—Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

FOR TERMS ADDRESS

REV. LEE ANNA STARR, 691 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.

SOUTHERN WOMEN COMMEMORATED

Sculptor Plans Their Inclusion in Huge Memorial on Mountain to Confederacy

Mr. Gutson Borglum, the artist, is a suffragist and as such he is remembering the women of the South in the monument he is to carve to commemorate the Confederacy. The unique monument he has planned will cover the entire surface of Stone Mountain, in Georgia, with two thousand giant soldiers carved into the living granite.

Mr. Borglum says his memorial is also to be "a monument to two or three million women that worked just as hard as and suffered much more than their brothers or husbands." In order to perpetuate the sacrifices of these women they are to have, not figures carved in stone on the sides of the mountain, but a room cut at its base, before which will stand a portico of columns. This is to be a symbol of the southern home, and on its bronze doors will be given the many stories of the women of the South.

No great cause can be handed to anybody on a platter. No good can come except by travail and sacrifice. With the earnest methods that the suffragists are pursuing, and with the help of men, your cause will surely succeed. You have my hearty sympathy in the movement.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

How can I Help in Iowa?

In less than twenty weeks Iowa, where the Farmer is King, will vote on suffrage. More than a third of the male population work at farming, 278,109 of them, and only 494,770 men voted for President in Iowa in 1912. If every one of Iowa's Farmer's voted "yes" it would mean the adoption of the referendum.

How many of these farmers will vote "yes" twenty weeks from now? The Journal has prepared a series of postal cards, one of which fits suffrage to the Farmer's problems. The complete list of titles follows:

If You Are a Working Man.
Working Men—Help
If You Are a Doctor
If You Are a Farmer
If You Are a Policeman
If You Are an Educator
If You Are a Postman
If You Are a Business Man
If You Are a Minister
If You Are a Traveling Man
If You Are a Fireman
If You Are Interested in Political Questions
An Object Lesson
Think on These Things
The Meaning of the Suffrage Map
Arms Versus Armies
Do Women Want to Vote?

PRICES

Single cards, 1c each.
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Mayor Smith and Judge Patterson, of Philadelphia, were greatly impressed last week on hearing that working girls in their city sometimes earned only $1.90 a week, and that $5 a week during the year was the highest average some of them could expect under present conditions.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ———— dollars.

Suffrage Exchange

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HELP US to dispose of our 1000 Suffrage Cook Books. $1.00 per copy. $1.10 prepaid, mailed to any point. Every recipe guaranteed. Equal Franchise Federation, 3046 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa (tf)

WORKING WOMEN National Woman's Trade Union League stands for self-government in the workshop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given. LIFE AND LABOR working women's magazine 10c a copy Mrs. Raymond Robins, President. Headquarters 166 W. Washington St., Chicago. (eow)

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We are printers of many well known publications, among them *"The Woman's Journal."* If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.

R. L. Gaines Company. 123 Pearl St., Boston.

All departments of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa have dropped their individual work and are concentrating on winning suffrage next June, reports Mrs. M. E. Patterson, superintendent of the W. C. T. U. department of franchise.